FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ADEAN PACT MISSION REPORTS ON NICARAGUAN VISIT

PA121846 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1601 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Press statement issued by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso on their mission to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as representatives of the Andean Pact; released simultaneously in Quito and Caracas--read by Foreign Minister Ayala at a press conference in Quito--live]

[Text] To carry out the task entrusted to us by the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact countries we visited the presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua on 10 and 11 June, respectively. The objective of our trip was not to offer mediation or a concrete proposal that would solve the serious problems that are affecting a portion of Central America. We went to these countries to inform their governments of: the Andean group's concern over Costa Rica; its conviction that respect for human rights in Nicaragua is indispensable to be able to find a democratic solution to the painful problems in that country; and that it is convinced that the guidelines that rule inter-American life and the permanent principles on which they are based call for quick and determined action to guarantee territorial inviolability and national sovereignty, respect for human rights and the maintenance and strengthening of peace.

Upon transmitting these feelings to President Carazo we found in him the best disposition to continue observing these principles faithfully. His country, willing to contribute effectively to peaceful coexistence in Central America, has refrained, and will continue to refrain, from any action that might endanger the peace and progress of the Costa Rican people and the peace of the region. He told us of his profound concern over the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government and the statements of the Nicaraguan president, which were proferred in a threatening tone and upset him deeply. The Costa Rican president also described to us in detail the existing situation between his country and Nicaragua, and his distressing reflections on the perils that are hovering over Central America as an extension and a result of the events that are taking place in Nicaragua, shaken by continuous armed clashes between the National Guard and the Sandinist movement. We replied that the Andean group, in reiterating its solidarity with Costa Rica, will continue to maintain a dynamic and [word indistinct] policy to contribute to eliminating subregional tensions and insure full respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 11 June we traveled to Nicaragua where we were received by Foreign Minister Julio Quintana. Upon arriving at the Managua airport we observed an obviously irregular situation and heard the explosion of grenades and firearms and saw airplanes carrying out military operations. We were taken to the capital in a military helicopter and observed, while we flew over the city, that everything was at a standstill and that there were no signs of civilian activity. We told President Somoza of the Andean countries' feelings regarding the situation in Nicaragua. We told him that the presidential declaration of 28 May was based on three fundamental principles: first, hemispheric solidarity which compels all our countries to be concerned over the others' problems; second, respect for all the principles that are characteristic of our continent, among them that of nonintervention which, however, should not be interpreted as indifference to the serious problems Nicaragua is experiencing; and third, the need to act jointly so as to propitiate opportune and effective measures that will contribute to strengthening a policy of permanent respect for human rights, which led the Andean presidents to declare themselves in a state of continuous consultation.

We were clear in pointing out that our mission had no objectives other than those described above, and that any formula that might lead to a democratic solution of the Nicaraguan situation had to be the result of the sovereign decisions of the people of that borther country, [word indistinct] voice should be heard by their present rulers to insure a realm of peace and brotherly coexistence. President Somoza affirmed that the Nicaraguan situation was the result of the activity of gangs of rebels who were trying to alter the domestic legal situation in the country by promoting the failure of his government. He added that although he was given a mandate that ends in 1981, he was willing to speak with the opposition within the present legal system so that a transfer of power could be accomplished in an orderly fashion at the end of his presidential term.

He gave us the clear impression that he did not consider possible any type of solution that did not include his stand regarding fulfilling his presidential term. He referred to the lack of popular support that in his opinion characterizes the activities of the different opposition sectors, and affirmed that the suffering of the Nicaraguan people is the direct result of the intervention of foreign countries that are giving aid to the rebels. We replied to President Somoza that Nicaragua's problem should be analyzed in toto so as to determine the fundamental causes for the actions of the opposition, as it was evident that the violation of human rights was one of the main reasons. He added that the Andean group was not proferring a concrete solution, but that its policy was guided by humanitarian considerations and feelings of solidarity toward the necessary creation of a climate of peace, liberty and justice within a representative democratic order which would allow the fulfillment of the hopes of the Nicaraguan people. We pointed out that the Nicaraguan Government's policy was the object of doubts and generalized criticism, particularly within the Andean group, and that the persistence of that situation could degenerate into a larger conflict that would affect a wider region of Central America. At the same time we reiterated the fervent desire of the Andean countries for the adoption of quick and concrete measures that would reestablish the climate in Nicaragua necessary to enjoy full human rights and definitely take the road of [words indistinct].

Mr Somoza informed us that yesterday afternoon, complying with his instructions, the Nicaraguan delegation to the OAS presented a documented exposition of the military support being given from abroad to the rebel troops. President Somoza also affirmed that Nicaragua's domestic problem is currently characterized by a military state of affairs that should be resolved militarily. He said that a negotiated solution had already been proposed last year, but that it had failed because of demands that he could not meet. President Somoza does not feel that there is any other road to the solution of the current Nicaraguan situation than that of fulfilling his presidential mandate while preparing an electoral system based on a new electoral law. He would accept the assistance of a regional organization in a study preparatory to this law. We reiterated once again the objectives and scope of the mission that took us to Managua, and the meeting ended.

In fulfilling this honorable task entrusted to us we were constantly inspired by the spirit of the talks and decisions that our presidents adopted in Cartagena. We believe that in carrying this out the Andean countries have been faithful to the principles that guide their current policy. They projected themselves in a joint, positive manner which, in itself--having reached a decision so quickly and carrying it out in a few days while it simultaneously acted as a catalyst in other important decisions made at the OAS--insures a clear orientation in this delicate matter and permits them to search for other multilateral initiatives to find a political solution to this grave hemispheric problem.

GRAFFIGNA: PEOPLE NOT READY FOR POLITICAL EMERGENCE

PY121144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Chamical (La Rioja), 11 Jun (TELAM)--As a citizen, as an officer, as a member of the junta, and as commander in chief, I want to assure you that we Argentines are in no way ready for a political emergence. This categorical statement was made here today by Gen Omar Ruben Graffigna, commander in chief of the Argentine Air Force.

Graffigna, who arrived here today on an inspection visit to the Chamical air garrison, located south of La Rioja, added: The reasons for this are quite obvious, since we just went through a very bitter period of subversion; we must put passion aside and let sufficient time elapse to allow maturity and reflection to prevail again among the Argentine people.

Talking to newsmen who queried him upon his arrival, General Graffigna asserted that the "military junta and the commanders are well aware and cohesive in what we want," in reply to a question concerning remarks made by officials and politicians on the process of national reorganization.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES BRAZILIAN ECONOMIC POLICY

PY122351 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 10 Jun 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Brazilian Protectionism"]

[Text] There is little or no interest in delving into the intentions of a member of the Chilean military junta who publicly expressed the feeling that all Latin American countries will become satellites of a Brazil which is emerging as a first-rate industrial power. Truly, the idea is not original, because it was expressed years ago by a former U.S. president. And only a formal value should be given to the words with which the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, only hours later, denied any ambition for the hegemony or leadership which had been implied in the frivolous remarks of the Chilean officer.

Instead, it is necessary to look at the facts which, through the years, indicate the ever-increasing emergence of a serious imbalance in the geopolitical region shared by Argentina and Brazil as the consequence of an uneven economic growth. Without going any further, there is the warning that during the last 4 years the Brazilian GDP has increased by 26 percent, while Argentina's has decreased by 4.9 percent. Given the larger scope of the Brazilian economy, a comparison of the two figures indicate that in this very short period of time Brazil has obtained another lead which represents practically the total value of Argentina's GDP. And such a disproportionate growth makes very remote the possibility of reestablishing the old balance.

The last economic plan which was approved in the neighboring country had the thought-provoking title: "Brazil, an Emerging Power," which indicates an unmistakable national desire. This is expressed in the effort which, from 1964 to the present, has been applied to implementing a policy of economic development based on an energetic promotion of the industrial sector with a clear emphasis on the basic sectors and on the conquest of foreign markets through adequate management of the exchange rate and of the subvention for exports. The attraction exercised by an internal market which is rapidly expanding and which is strongly protected explains the notable flow of foreign capital that has been invested productively under a set of rules which combine the demands of a nationally integrated economic development with the progressive external expansion of its manufactured products.

This economic policy to which Brazil owes its notable growth since 1964 was strongly questioned recently by U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Fred Bergsten during a public meeting held 2 months ago in Brasilia. According to that high-ranking official, Brazil not only maintains excessively high customs duties, it is also placing restrictions on the import of an extensive line of products. He also criticized the scope of the incentives for exports, thus compensating for the best competitive capability of local industry, and he also emphatically condemned the practice of imposing on the multinational erterprises located on Brazilian territory the obligation of complying with the minimum export quotas.

This direct condemnation of Brazilian protectionism did not bring about the results the U.S. official had intended, because hours later Brazilian Minister Simonsen officially declared that if the United States had any complaints about Brazil's behavior, Brazil was also in a position to complain about the protectionist policy of the United States. With this Simonsen left it clearly established that his government would continue to adjust its economic policy to the objectives that have been set without this being upset by the displeasure and veiled threats of the U.S. under secretary of the treasury, who also warned about the possibility of imposing restrictions on manufactured imports from Brazil.

The episode is very significant because it confirms the decision not to modify an economic policy which, having been applied consistently for 15 years, has resulted in spectacular economic development. It also indicates that, notwithstanding external pressure, the Brazilian Government is not willing to imitate the lifting of customs duties which other countries of the southern cone are implementing to provide an ample external opening for their economies. It is a question of an objective fact whose consequences must be evaluated at the time of determining what role Argentina will play in the geopolitical sphere it shares with such a dynamic neighbor.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA--Argentina has appointed Arnoldo M. Listre as its new ambassador to Costa Rica. The Costa Rican Government has accepted his appointment. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY]

PERONIST DINNER--Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (NA)--About 80 Peronist leaders of the metropolitan area had a dinner tonight to commemorate another anniversary of the 4 June 1943 revolution [in which the group of united officers of which Col Juan Domingo Peron was a member overthrew the civilian government of President Ramon Castillo]. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0214 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY]

SATELLITE STATION--The National Commission for Space Research announced that a station for receiving and processing information from the LANDSAT type satellite is being built in Buenos Aires Province. The receiving station is being built in Mar Chiquita, near Mar Del Plata and the processing station in Buenos Aires. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 4 PY]

TREATY WITH GDR--Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM)--The executive branch today approved the agreement signed with the German Democratic Republic [GDR] on 8 August 1977 aimed at strengthening trade relations between the two countries. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0255 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY]

VENEZUELAN SENATOR--Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (NA)--Aristides Calvani, Venezuelan senator and minister of foreign relations during the presidency of Rafael Caldera, is visiting the country at the invitation of the Argentine Christian Democratic Party. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1640 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY]

COVERT PLO OPERATIONS DISCLOSED BY ISRAELI SOURCE

PY091935 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 p 6 PY

[By O ESTADO correspondent Moises Rabinovici]

[Text] Jerusalem--A reliable Israeli source has confirmed that three guerrilla factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization--PLO--"have clandestine representatives and cells in Brazil." Fatah ("The Conquest")--the strongest of the three factions--led by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has been utilizing Brazil as a bridgehead in Latin America since 1970.

The first Fatah man in Brazil was Hallum Rubhi, who was recently transferred to the PLO office in Moscow, one of the most important of the 52 existing in the world. His Beirut-Rio de Janeiro-Brasilia trips came to an end in 1972, during a stopover at Amsterdam airport. Tipped off by an unidentified caller, the Netherlands police opened his suitcases, "which were under Iraqi diplomatic immunity," and found letter bombs that were to be dispatched from Brazil as soon as he got off the plane at Galeao Airport, and weapons he was to distribute among trustworthy recruits. "Brazilian security services are aware of this," the source said.

Rubhi, who performed his activities under the guise of an Arab league officer, founded the first Fatah cell in Brazil in 1970. First of all, he contacted Latin American guerrilla groups, especially Montoneros and Tupamaros in Argentina and Uruguay, respectively, offering them training camps in the Middle East in exchange for their cooperation in local operations. On 7 March 1970, Fatah carried out its first attack on this continent when a handgrenade was thrown at an honorary Israeli consul in Guatemala. Two months later Palestinian guerrillas broke into the Israeli Consulate in Asuncion, killing a secretary and wounding a Paraguayan citizen. A bomb also exploded at the Jewish Community Fund in Rio de Janeiro on 25 March 1971.

The Netherlands police released Rubhi soon because he carried an Algerian diplomatic passport. The case was brought up at the United Nations by the Israeli ambassador in 1972 when Palestinian guerrillas killed 11 Israeli athletes in Munich, hijacked five planes and sent letter bombs to several points of the world.

Fatah, which has 10,000 active members, replaced Rubhi immediately with Salah Zawa'i. The source added: "Brazilian security services are also aware of this. Zawa'i left something in Caracas which ended up becoming a heavy burden which the Venezuelan Government was able to withstand only with difficulty," [as published]

"Is Salah still in Brazil?"

"No. He was invited to leave Brazil before the Iraqi vice president's visit."

"Was Zawa'i replaced?"

"As in many other countries, there are PLO envoys in Brazil. Clandestine representatives of the PLO popular front led by George Habash, came to Brazil after Rubhi. However the PLO has officially authorized offices only in Mexico and Cuba. Arab countries are pressing...any country which authorizes a PLO office will never be protected against terrorism. The Arab countries themselves have experienced this and those who finance the PLO operations are actually paying for their tranquility."

"Who conducted the investigations in the case of Hallum Rubhi?"

"The Netherlands, but we also conducted our own investigation. The Brazilians know..."

A high-ranking Israeli military source told O ESTADO yesterday that Palestinian guerrilla organizations--in connection with other terrorist groups--have killed 722 persons both inside Israel and elsewhere in the world in 15 years of armed struggle against Israel. This total consists mostly of civilians and children: 324 Arabs, 153 Israelis and 245 of other nationalities.

Itamaraty Denies Report

PY091936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1614 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 9 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Government is not aware of the presence within its territory of any clandestine agent of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas stated here today. The spokesman was thus denying a report published by the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PUALO that three Palestinian guerrilla groups are covertly represented in Brazil. The newspaper noted that this information had been disclosed by Israeli sources to its correspondent in Tel Aviv.

Pericas stated that Salah Zawa'i, former press attache of the Arab League in Brazil, "was not invited to leave the country," as indicated by the newspaper, but that he left of his own accord in 1977 having even bade farewell to diplomatic officials.

BRAZIL TO JOIN BOYCOTT OF FREE OIL MARKET

PY130056 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Jun 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] Brazil will joint industrialized nations in boycotting oil purchases in the so-called free or spot market in which the best oil grades are priced at about $40 per barrel, Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has assured U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Fred Bergsten.

Iraq has advised its customers that it intends to raise price surcharges to the "highest now charged by OPEC member countries"--that is, $5.31 which is now charged by Libya only--the oil industry magazine MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY has revealed in Nicosia. This will bring the cost per barrel to $20.

Brazil, Portugal, Spain and Greece were cited, although without confirmation, as countries which could be exempted from this increased surcharge by Iraq. A similar exemption or some form of compensation is being considered for the poorest developing countries.

GOVERNMENT SKETCHES FORTHCOMING POLITICAL REFORMS

PY130039 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Jun 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] According to information provided to O GLOBO by a high-ranking source at Planalto Palace yesterday, the government's political reforms have already been defined. They will be launched next week with the submission to Congress of the amnesty bill and will be completed with four other basic measures to be adopted over the next 12 months.

The amnesty bill will very likely be submitted to Congress on 23 June, and then other steps in the process of party-system reorganization and electoral changes will follow under a timetable which the government expects to complete by July 1987.

The second measure to be proposed in July or August will be the elimination of the existing political parties. According to the plan being prepared, the National Renewal Alliance and the Brazilian Democratic Movement will cease to exist at the end ofof this year's legislative period--that is, on 6 December. From the date of approval of this proposal until the actual elimination of the parties in December, they will continue to exist legally--altnough with their date of elimination set--while politicians at all levels will be busy with the process of regrouping for the creation of new parties. The elections set for 1980 will be postponed. The government will submit a bill to Congress this year proposing the postponement of municipal elections from 1980 to 1982 to coincide with the election of deputies, senators and governors.

Governors will be elected through direct elections and the appointed senator will disappear. These proposals will be presented to Congress after it reconvenes in March 1980 when the new parties will have been organized and registered. The appointed senator will no longer exist in the 1982 elections, but those who were so elected last year will keep their mandates until 1986--at least according to the initial intention of the government planners. The district vote will be instituted and will be the last proposal to be presented after Congress reconvenes next March. In principle, the prevailing idea is that the simple district vote will be proposed, but mixed district votes might be decided on in the course of ongoing discussions. According to the government source, the political and institutional reforms which the government hopes to pass with the support of its congressional majority is intended to establish a democracy based on the country's political and social characteristics.

PRESIDENT DISMISSES MATO GROSSO DO SUL GOVERNOR

FY130139 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Jun 79 p 1 FY

[Excerpt] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo today signed a resolution dismissing Harry Amorim Costa, governor of Mato Grosso do Sul, and will send a message to Congress naming the current mayor of Campo Grande, Marcelo Miranda, to replace the dismissed governor. The decision was made yesterday at a meeting with the justice minister. Planalto palace did not give any information regarding the dismissal of Harry Amorin, but presidential press secretary Marco Antonio Kraemer insinuated that "half a word is enough for anybody who is capable of understanding."

STATUS OF TEACHERS' STRIKES IN MINAS, BAHIA, GOIAS

FY122054 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Jun 79 FY

[Excerpts] The teachers' strike in the State of Minas Gerais is in its 23d day and no agreement is envisaged. The latest counterproposal by Governor Francelino Pereira has been rejected by the strikers, whose number is constantly growing. Even school directors, supervisors and public school inspectors are now joining the strike. Teachers in Salvador have resumed work after an 8-day strike. They obtained 80-percent salary hikes, a small reduction in the number of students per class and the promise that strikers will not be punished. Teachers in Goias returned to work after a 22-day strike. The decision was approved by a majority by means of a secret vote. However, negotiations with the government are to continue until every demand is fulfilled.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN MILITARY ATTACHE--The new Chilean military attache in Brazil, Col Jayme Rodrigues, reported yesterday to the Army Joint Staff. He replaces Col Eduardo Ibanez. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 p 6 PY]

PATRIA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES LOCAL OIL CRISIS

FY121400 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 Jun 79 p 5 FY

[Editorial: "Criticism Should Be Honest"]

[Excerpt] We insist that the government does examine factors involved in any problem and that no solution is taken without adjusting the results of such examination to the country's best interests. This does not mean that the solutions can always be satisfactory, although they might be the best under given circumstances or complex problems. The same thing happens in any well-organized country, regardless of its strength. This has been demonstrated in the United States recently with the harsh criticism leveled at the energy policy of President Carter.

With greater reason in countries such as ours, where the economy is fundamentally based on agriculture and basic needs are supplied through imports, complex problems can become critical inasmuch as they are intermingled with equally critical processes of international trade, such as the oil problem.

Even if internal factors could be managed or corrected, it should be recognized that in problems of this type, the main factors are beyond the control of the local administration no matter how farsighted and efficient that administration may be.

This is so true that even in rich and highly industrialized countries the dependency on basic imports, although it may be partial or imposed by a policy of conservation of resources, can generate problems which elude normal preventive measures and can force the adoption of solutions to suit the circumstances. Such are, for example, the circumstances which dictate the agenda for the upcoming meeting of Western powers in Tokyo. This meeting will try to find measures to counter oil transactions of a speculative nature which cause ever higher prices, as well as to reduce consumption and to find alternate energy sources. The fact is that the problems are already here. No one can say, however, that they have not been solved, because the necessary preventive measures have not been taken; rather, this complex situation is aggravated by abnormal circumstances.

It is obvious, nevertheless, that whatever the cause of this situation, be it speculation, excessive intermediation or another variable, the increase in prices is real and it is augmenting in an inverse relation to the market volume. That is, there is a greater increase in prices in small markets than in large markets.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UN--In a ceremony at the presidential office, President Alfredo Stroessner swore in Luis Gonzalez Arias as Paraguayan ambassador to the United Nations. [Asuncion Television Cerro Cora in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 79 FY]

COST OF LIVING DECREASE--The Central Bank reported that the cost of living during April decreased 2.9 percent. In February the cost of living had increased 6.9 percent. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 4 FY]

PLR LEADERS DISMISSED--The executive board of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR) headed by German Acosta Caballero released a document reporting that the following leaders are no longer members of the party: Augusto Caceres Carisimo, Tadeo Centurion Sostoa, Bonifacio Bordon Soto, Emilio Vallejos Chenu, Carlos Ferreira Ibarra and Bernardo Arias. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 24 FY]

BAN ON BELAUNDE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY LIFTED

PA121811 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0427 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 11 Jun (EFE)--The Peruvian military government lifted its ban on the presidential candidacy of Fernando Belaunde, Peru's most recent civilian head of state, at a "secret meeting" between Belaunde and Prime Minister Pedro Richter, the magazine CARETAS affirmed today. The Lima magazine says that Richter met with Belaunde at the head of a commission of three senior military officers in an apartment in the Miraflores residential district whose owner leaked some comments about the meeting.

According to CARETAS, Richter--who is a member of the government junta in his capacity as war minister and army general commander--said that the former constitutional president "showed a sense of reality and generosity" during the talk.

The magazine says that the meeting with Belaunde, whose party is regarded as a reformist rightwing organization, was held within the framework of the "dialog" the military wants to hold with some political parties before the transfer of power, which has been scheduled for July 1980. CARETAS believes the government also intends to contact the rightist Popular Christian Party, the country's second largest political organization; the Christian Democrats and the so-called "left that is willing to dialog" composed of the pro-Moscow communist group and the socialists.

Besides Richter, the armed forces' "dialog" commission is composed of the armed forces general staff chiefs: Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio of the air force, Gen Luis Arias Graziani, and Rear Adm Juan Egusquiza of the navy.

STRIKING TEACHERS, POLICE CLASH IN LIMA

PA122230 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0342 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Jun (LATIN)--A large group of teachers who are already in the 2d week of their indefinite nationwide strike caused serious disorders here last night.

The clash occurred at Tacna Avenue in Lima's downtown sector. It was observed that many teachers were arrested while some who had suffered injuries managed to escape from the police. Agents of the special services unit ordered the teachers to disband a street demonstration and resorted to tear gas when the teachers refused to obey the order.

This was the second confrontation between the teachers and the police thus far during the strike. The previous incident occurred on Thursday in a slum area in the suburbs.

The strike, which has been called by the Single Union of Education Workers, is aimed at pressing for salary increases, the rehiring of dismissed teachers and the release of arrested leaders of the teachers.

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS--During the first 3 months of the year, there was a favorable trade balance of more than $328 million. This is based mostly on the strong support for nontraditional exports and the prices obtained for mineral exports. Income from exports amounted to $663.7 million and expenditure for imports amounted to $335.3 million. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY]

NATION TO TURN TO NONALINED, UN IF TREATIES 'VIOLATED'

PA111912 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos; no date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] To what extent will Panama use the mediation efforts of the Andean Pact to have General Somoza ease his pressure on the treaties implementation developments next week in the United States?

[Answer] We have not done anything in that regard because we know it will not produce any results. We are almost sure that Mr Murphy's bill will be approved by the majority of his colleagues in the House of Representatives. But since this has to go to the Senate, we are sure, and we hope, that the senators will amend all those things in the Murphy bill which violate the letter and spirit of the treaties. The senators would only be reiterating their earlier position when they ratified the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Therefore, we are not too worried about what happens in the House of Representatives.

[Question] Looking at the situation optimistically, will Panama use international forums to denounce the stand espoused by Mr Murphy and other congressmen?

[Answer] No, we will wait for the final result, not just for the vote that could take place on Thursday; we will wait while the U.S. political situation follows its normal course. If we then see that the letter and spirit of the treaties have been violated, we will denounce it at two upcoming forums which are very important. One is the summit conference scheduled to take place during the first week in September in Havana, which President Royo has already announced he will attend, and the other is the UN General Assembly, which President Royo will also attend and at which he is scheduled to speak on 4 October.

RIOTING REPORTED IN COLON; GOVERNMENT FACILITIES DAMAGED

PA130039 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 2218 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Enrique Pelaez Ibarra report from Colon--live]

[Text] Around noon today a large number of students, members of the Free Guaycucho Circle, demonstrated peacefully along Colon's main streets and proceeded to block access to the city through 16th Street.

The National Guard spoke to the students in an effort to get them to desist from pursuing their goal but did not succeed. It then proceeded to use tear gas bombs. From this moment, at 1300, a series of incidents in various parts of Colon began. One of the affected places was the Ministry of Agriculture office on 3d Street and Central Avenue. This installation was completely destroyed, and all the food stored in its warehouse was looted. This included rice, potatoes, beans, onions and, in short, all the food stored at the agriculture development offices on 3d Street. The looting was carried out by persons not related to the movements taking place in the city.

When the National Guard was informed, it arrived and fired tear gas bombs at the looters. However, it was too late since all the shop windows and doors had been destroyed. The crowd then marched to the Housing Commission offices located at the five-story building on 5th Street and Amador Guerrero Avenue. Here the crowd destroyed all the ground floor installations, including furniture and equipment.

The National Guard used tear gas bombs to disperse the crowd, but a large number of youths had already completely destroyed everything on the premises.

The crowd later marched down Bolivar Avenue, thereby causing all stores to close. A hotel on 12th Street was also stoned by the large number of students and people who participated in this massive protest. The Chase Manhattan Bank was also stoned.

On 5th Street a Housing Commission automobile was overturned and completely burned. Another automobile was burned on 8th Street by the irate crowd. A Ministry of Agriculture food stall on 5th Street and Amador Guerrero Avenue was also completely destroyed.

The National Guard used tear gas bombs to disperse the crowd, which broke up into groups carrying molotov cocktails which they threw at the National Guard.

The children in this city have suffered greatly during the rioting. Thus far, over 75 children have been taken to the Amador Guerrero Hospital by their parents to seek first aid for the effects of tear gas.

The national Red Cross is trying to help all those persons who, in one way or another, have been affected by the rioting which has taken place in all parts of the city. By this time the National Guard has practically regained control and has deployed to various areas, such as 4th Street and Central Avenue, 6th Street and Central Avenue and 9th Street, where a large number of students and people carrying the national flag are still gathered with the apparent intention of harassing the National Guard. However, the National Guard seems to have regained control following this afternoon's events on the Atlantic Coast.

We also want to add that vehicles are not allowed to enter or leave along 16th Street. Colon's main streets have been completely blocked by garbage cans, and the rioters have broke large numbers of bottles to puncture tires.

Guard Official on Disturbances

PA130303 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Here is a statement by Maj Domingo Ocalagan, chief of the Second Military Zone of Colon, regarding the disturbances in Colon today.

[Begin--Ocalagan recording] The situation is that a small demonstration which was organized this morning to support the transporters' strike was used by criminals and individuals not associated with that movement. Youths tried to block the entrance to Colon. They were told that this conduct would not be permitted, because we have to guarantee free transit. They were then dispersed. Subsequently, groups of delinquents have tried to take advantage of the situation in various sectors of the city, breaking the windows of some government offices. For example, the Agricultural Development Ministry produce stand was destroyed and looted, public telephones were destroyed, a health center and the savings bank offices were stoned.

The situation is very much under control. There are still some pockets of violence in an area which is almost under control. I think that all that is left is criminals who are taking advantage of the situation. We are working to reduce their activities. [end recording]

With the bringing under control of these outbreaks of violence, we want to alert the public about these events, which are part of a movement which seeks to destabilize the government and confront the process. We have to be alert and respond with maturity, firmness and patriotism to these maneuvers.

COSTA RICA

EXISTENCE OF NICARAGUAN SPY NETWORK CONFIRMED

PA122132 Panama City Acan in Spanish 1746 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey confirmed today, Tuesday, the existence of a Nicaraguan spy network in the border province of Guanacaste. The official admitted that a well-organized espionage network or "ears," as they are popularly called, has been operating in Guanacaste Province for over a year, passing information to the Nicaraguan Government. Echeverria said that several of those persons have been deported and that private radio stations which passed information to the Nicaraguan Army have been closed.

He said that little can be done about Costa Ricans who help the Nicaraguan Government, because no action against them can succeed legally. The minister also admitted that some Costa Rican farmers who have had business with President Anastasio Somoza in the past are part of the espionage network.

The official also revealed that this country's Civil Guard have returned to the border posts since Saturday, "after the Nicaraguan Army betrayed our good faith."

The Costa Rican soldiers had been withdrawn to the country's interior on Thursday at the request of an OAS commission of civilian observers to enable the Nicaraguan National Guard to conduct an operation to dislodge guerrillas located near the common border. However, according to the security minister, this retreat by the troops allowed the soldiers of the neighboring country to violate Costa Rica's territory and as a result, the troops were ordered to retake their positions.

Echeverria said that the border was calm today, Tuesday. Some shooting was heard at dawn today some 5, 6 or more kilometers inside Nicaraguan territory. He denied reports by opposition deputies that the Civil Guard's retreat allowed the Nicaraguan National Guard to massacre the Sandinists. He added that the guerrillas sustained very few casualties "because they moved swiftly and efficiently to the northeast, evading the Nicaraguan guard." In concluding, he referred to an alleged plot against Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora or "Commander Cero." According to reports from the United States, Somoza has allegedly hired a group of persons to kill Pastora. Echeverria said he did not doubt that General Somoza has tried to take such action. "Somoza has 'Cero' in Nicaragua. Let him look for him the " he said.

NICARAGUAN PLANE WILL NOT BE IMMEDIATELY RETURNED

PA130157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0146 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria announced today that the San Jose government will not immediately return a Nicaraguan military plane whose pilot deserted today. The Nicaraguan Government had asked for the return of the plane.

Capt Armengol Lara Cruz arrived in San Jose at noon after deserting from the Nicaraguan Army aboard a push-pull plane. He asked for political asylum. The Managua government asked for the return of the plane shortly afterward. Minister Echeverria said that the Costa Rican attorney general's office is studying the international law implications of the situation. He indicated that the pilot will receive asylum once he fulfills the requirements established by law.

RURAL GUARD DISCOVERS SANDINIST GUERRILLA CAMP

PA121601 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1454 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Here in San Jose, the rural Assistance Guard of Alajuelita captured a camp of Sandinist guerrillas this morning. The youths, aged 18-22, reported that they were preparing to leave at any moment for Nicaragua to reinforce the Roberto Lopez Perez column. They said that they were going to enter Nicaragua somehow, probably along the coast.

EL SALVADOR

FPL DENOUNCES SENDING OF GOVERNMENT AID TO SOMOZA

PA130207 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Salvadoran Guerrillas have denounced the sending of aid to Somoza. The Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] of El Salvador have denounced the sending of Salvadoran troops to assist Somoza's regime. The FPL charges that weapons, ammunition, medical supplies and food are sent daily by Salvadoran President General Romero.

For its part, the RFL has offered its unconditional militant support and revolutionary solidarity to the Sandinist guerrillas. The support is in every possible field: political, mobilization and the sending of arms, munitions and food.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DENIES SENDING PLANES TO NICARAGUA

PA130041 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jun (AFP)--Government spokesmen today denied that Guatemalan Air Force planes went to Nicaragua last Sunday to bomb towns occupied by the rebels as Radio Sandino had reported. The report was termed mere speculation by the Sandinists.

HONDURAS

SOMOZA ENVOYS MEET WITH MILITARY TRIUMVIRATE MEMBERS

PA122127 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2111 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Jun (LATIN)--The newspaper LA TRIBUNA today reported that three emissaries of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle met here with members of the Honduran military government triumvirate. The newspaper indicated that the special envoys of President Somoza arrived aboard the president's plane and met for 7 hours yesterday with Colonels Amilcar Zelaya and Domingo Alvarez at the air base in Tegucigalpa. There was no official information on what was discussed but the newspaper said that it is presumed that the talks dealt with the current situation in Nicaragua. The Somoza government is confronting a guerrilla offensive to overthrow him. The guerrilla reached Managua today.

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

PA130150 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0010 GMT 13 June 79 PA

[Unidentified Radio Reloj reporter's interview via telephone with Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza from his office in Managua, Nicaragua on 12 June 1979--recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan [President] Anastasio Somoza made statements to Radio Periodicos Reloj this afternoon. Referring to the meeting with the Andean Pact mission composed of Venezuela and Ecuador, President Somoza said:

[Begin Somoza recording] They came here representing the Andean Pact foreign ministers to voice their concern over the Nicaraguan situation. I reported on the circumstances surrounding all these events. They then asked me three questions and later left, I think, for San Jose or Panama. The visit was very cordial and they made no specific proposal to me.

[Question] Mr President, you reiterated to them that the only solution to the Nicaraguan problem would be the 1981 election. Is that right?

[Answer] Since my effort to bring the country to an election through a plebiscite failed, I told them that I might join the opposition to enact an electorial law and hold an election in 1981.

[Question] Mr President, what do you think of the Carter administration's stand on the Nicaraguan situation in view of the fighting that has been taking place between the National Guard and the Sandinist Front?

[Answer] I honestly do not know what to say because the U.S. Government on other occasions has said that my administration is violating human rights. Thus, I suppose that with this struggle that these countries have caused in Nicaragua and since the weapons that have been sent through Costa Rica are terrifying, it must be very frightened to see what is being done to such a small country and has assumed the attitude of not sticking its hands in this.

[Question] Mr President, a pilot named Lara arrived in our country this morning. According to him, he came to ask for political asylum and he deserted from the guard. How do you view the attitude of one of your officers who asked for asylum from our country?

[Answer] As a chief of state can label a military man who deserts in wartime--a traitor.

[Question] Mr President, what is your opinion on the participation of the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] in the Nicaraguan conflict?

[Answer] It is possible that the CONDECA Pact might be made effective. It is a possibility, but I do not foresee that because we are slowly dominating the situation, somewhat slowly but we are making progress.

[Question] Mr President, although it has been stated at the OAS that it will not take action concerning Nicaragua's charges until the civilian OAS observers on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border make their reports and the Andean Pact declaration, will Nicaragua still continue to accuse our country, even presenting weapons as it did during the latest session of the OAS consultative body? [question as heard]

[Answer] We are not going to continue accusing, but rather we are going to pursue the charge we have filed with the evidence we have.

[Question] Mr President, the Sandinist National Liberation Front claims that it captured a Guatemalan Army lieutenant. It is also holding several Nicaraguan military men who have stated that they would rather leave the guard and go to Panama. First, about the Guatemalan matter, do you think that this lieutenant's capture means that Guatemalans are supplying weapons and men to Nicaragua?

[Answer] No. Excuse me, there are no Guatemalan soldiers. The thing is that here, as in Costa Rica, Central American citizens have the same rights as Nicaraguans and they have access to the public services, such as the police. The fact that the communist Sandinist spokesman offers Panama to all enlisted men means that Panama is their accomplice. They are thinking that the National Guard people have no political criteria and no patriotism. (?They are mistaken).

[Question] Yes, Mr President, but why are those people whom the Sandinist Front is capturing deciding to go to the side of [words indistinct]? Do you think [words indistinct] all those military men that the Sandinists capture?

[Answer] Listen, what you are saying is good for propaganda, but if that were so, the National Guard would not be fighting as monolithically as it is fighting against [words indistinct], so let us go on to another topic and do not waste my time with propaganda.

[Question] Mr President, it has also been reported to us that for the safety of the ranking government officials' relatives, (?they) are leaving the country and only the ranking officials are remaining. (?How many) of those people have already left the country?

[Answer] I am not keeping track because there is freedom of movement here. So I cannot tell you who left and who did not.

[Question] Has any minister or ranking official tried to leave the country?

[Answer] Several have left on international missions in the past few days and several have returned from international missions.

[Question] Mr President, could you summarize the situation in Nicaragua today with [words indistinct] the fighting?

[Answer] Of course. I can tell you that we opened the northern road from the national palace to Las Mercedes [airport]. We recovered the eastern hospital which they tried to take over. We are reopening the access routes to Managua. The access routes to Managua from the south and the side of Leon are open. In Leon we are (?fighting) for the city. In Matagalpa we are also fighting for the city. In the rest of the country there are snipers who are (?harrassing) the National Guard and in small municipalities there are also minor skirmishes, but the remainder of the country is calm and we are going to mount an offensive to dislodge the members of the Sandinist Front.

[Question] Mr President, how many men are involved in this mission?

[Answer] Well, [words indistinct] is a military secret.

SOMOZA TELLS ANDEAN MINISTERS HE WILL NOT RESIGN

PA121521 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1457 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] In a telephone interview yesterday afternoon, Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza said that he had met with the foreign ministers of Venezuela and Ecuador. I told them that the solution for Nicaragua is the holding of free elections. I also told them that the same situation could be created in any other part of the world in which many weapons are supplied from abroad, Somoza said. Somoza added that under no circumstances will he resign or leave the county which his father, his brother, and he himself have ruled for the past 42 years. Somoza's presidential terms ends on 1 December 1980.

ALARM CAUSED BY RUMORED BOMBING OF SOMOZA BUNKER

PA121931 Paris AFP in Spanish 1926 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Jun (AFP)--There was alarm after 1415 today near General Anastasio Somoza's bunker when it was believed that a DC-3 plane was bombing the bunker.

Rumor Proves False

PA122012 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Jun (AFP)--At 1415 today a DC-3 was reportedly bombing near General Anastasio Somoza's bunker. Shortly after, it was ascertained that it was a Nicaraguan National Guard plane that was bombing the guerrilla positions south of Tiscapa Hill, where the presidential bunker is located.

The headquarters adjacent to the presidential offices were placed on maximum alert as large caliber weapons were heard firing nearby. The shooting was heard in the eastern sector of the garrison where the army supply offices and the installations of the Basic Army Infantry School led by Lt Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero are located. Foreign correspondents saw how each solider was at his combat post ready to defend the headquarters. The commanding officers were looking through binoculars toward the shooting. It was ascertained that the headquarters was waiting for reinforcements to contain a Sandinist attack against the Presidential Palace.

SOMOZA SAYS RELATIONS WITH CARTER 'ARE NOT GOOD'

PA122354 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Rome, 12 Jun (LATIN)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza said today that the Sandinists who have rebelled against his government "only want to overthrow the republic and establish a Marxist regime." The CORRIERE DELLA SERA of Milan today published an interview with the Nicaraguan president in Managua. He said that no more than 1,200 guerrillas are fighting against his government and that the overwhelming majority of the people do not firmly support them. "The Nicaraguan people are with the liberals, embodied in my government, and only a minority supports the conservatives, who obtained no more than 20 percent of the vote in the last elections," Somoza said.

In the interview, which occupied half a page of the Italian newspaper, Somoza admitted that his current relations with U.S. President Jimmy Carter are not good. He stressed that he is not willing to resign from the presidency.

He also said that there are no political prisoners in his country and that in the jails there are only Sandinists, "who are merely terrorists who have to answer to justice for having committed common crimes." Somoza said that at no time did he violate human rights in Nicaragua. He admitted to having purchased military arms from Israel after the United States decided to suspend its supplies.

"The next general elections will be held in February 1981. They will once again show the support I have among the people, who know that the only alternatives to my government are a military or a Marxist dictatorship," Somoza said.

Sandinists Denounce U.S. Intervention

PA111635 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 21 February 1934, U.S. intervention in collusion with the Somozist dictatorship resulted in the killing of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, thus delaying the development of a process which is just now reaching its culmination. Today, 11 June 1979, when 45 years of an infamous tyranny are coming to an end, the Yankee imperialists and certain traitorous national sectors are once again plotting antipeople maneuvers. Intervention is once again looming over our fatherland. President Carter's administration has finally concluded that dictator Somoza's regime is coming to an end and that it is irreversibly collapsing. It is also considering the possibility of giving the dictator the chance to leave, in order to avoid the risk of an alleged Marxist government seizing power in Nicaragua. The apparent contradiction within the U.S. Government, made evident by the fact that some sectors supported Somoza while others regarded him as an obstacle to their expansionist interests in the area, has now disappeared. The Pentagon and the White House are beginning to agree in their assessment of the Nicaraguan crisis and on the most suitable formula for our fatherland, in accordance with their own interests. The formula which the U.S. interventionists are presenting calls for a new government made up of members of what they call the moderate opposition, and of the high or reconstituted commands of the fateful Somozist guard.

Nicaraguan brothers: U.S. intervention in Nicaragua is now more evident than ever before. It is taking upon itself the right to protect us from an alleged communist government. It seeks to impose on us a government made up of traitors and national guardsmen on active service. For who are they who lend themselves to these antipeople maneuvers if not traitors? They want to deprive us of a victory that has cost us so much blood. And what Nicaraguan wants a government in which several of its members are guardsmen on active duty responsible for the 45 years of killing, starvation and misery we have suffered? We Nicaraguans will never tolerate a government made up of traitors and killers, accomplices of Somozism. We are pointing our fingers at those who are lending themselves to these interventionist maneuvers, for they are betraying our fatherland. But the same heroic struggle which is destroying Somozism forever knows how to deal with them.

The United States may order the withdrawal of its military officers and U.S. citizens who remain in our country. The United States may stage naval maneuvers with their warships off our coasts as evidence that they are not about to permit what they have termed another Cuba in this part of the world. The United States may form high level commissions to maintain vigilance over the events we Nicaraguans are causing to happen. The United States may organize the Andean Pact mission's activities. But one thing we are sure of: We Nicaraguans will not be robbed of our victory and our triumph!

Today we Nicaraguans are repeating the words of Sandino, our general: I swear before the fatherland and history that my sword will defend the national honor and that it will bring redemption to the oppressed. We Nicaraguans will only recognize a government born of our victory over the Somozist dictatorship. We will only recognize a provisional national unity government in which all of our country's political and social forces, which conscientiously maintain a stand of unremitting struggle against the dictatorship, truly and effectively participate. The United States may, as it has already announced, reiterate its offer of asylum to the dictator and his family because we Nicaraguans will subject him to a popular trial, and will try him for the disappearance of thousands of peasants, for the malnutrition of our peoples, for the killing of our children and young people and for the brutal elimination of our civilian population. Those Nicaraguans who lend themselves to the Yankee maneuvers have ceased being Nicaraguans because their political ambition has negated their right to that nationality. The true Nicaraguans are those of us who as patriots will not permit any outrages against our sovereignty. May the entire world and all of the world's peoples learn of our decision. Like Sandino we are saying: I want to convince indifferent Nicaraguans and Central Americans and the Hindo-Spanish race that on a foothill in the Andean Mountain range there is a group of patriots who will know how to fight and die as men.

Nicaraguan Brothers: Death to the Somozist Dictatorship! Sandinist Unity Against the U.S. Interventionist Maneuvers! Unity of All Peoples Against Yankee Maneuvers! Hands Off Nicaragua! Free Fatherland or Death!

GOVERNMENT TO BEGIN CLEANUP OF MANAGUA 13 JUNE

PA130353 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0324 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Communique issued in Managua on 12 June 1979 by the Press and Information Secretariat of the presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua--read by announcer]

[Text] Attention, attention press communique.

The Press and Information Secretariat of the presidency of the republic informs the people in general that romorrow, 13 June, the government will begin the cleanup of the Managua streets to eliminate the obstacles and thus expedite free circulation on all streets in the capital in the areas which have been recovered by our glorious National Guard, where order has been reestablished for the peace of the residents. We invite all the people to cooperate and help as much as they can in this cleanup operation for the good of our capital and its inhabitants. We urge all citizens to participate in this operation and to cooperate to reestablish daily activities at work, in schools and our national life. Everyone who cooperates and participates will receive food or meals daily for the duration of the emergency in the capital.

Managua, National District, 12 June 1979. Press and Information Secretariat of the presidency of the republic.

GOVERNMENT URGES PEOPLE TO DISREGARD 'UNFOUNDED' RUMORS

PA121345 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Unattributed appeal]

[Text] We urge the Nicaraguan people not to pay attention to unfounded rumors being spread by the enemies of peace and tranquillity in Nicaragua.

We are in constant communication with every corner of the country and if there should be any news worthy of reporting, we will let you know about it. It is not the policy of our government to conceal news of national interest. We will communicate any news the people should know. We have nothing to hide. We will report anything that takes place. The Nicaraguan Government is defending the people's national interests. The sovereignty and integrity of our territory is being defended, as you have noticed, by the government.

EDUCATION MINISTRY SUSPENDS SCHOOL FOR 8 DAYS

PA081735 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1642 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government decided today, Friday, to suspend classes in all the schools in the country for a period of 8 days. This was announced by the Education Ministry in an official communique. The communique says that the government has been forced to suspend classes "because of the situation existing in all the schools in the republic, thus changing the current school calendar." Classes at private schools have been suspended since Monday, 4 June.

The school principals sent notes to parents indicating that there would be no classes on Monday because of the situation in the country. However, the Primero de Febrero School in Managua, which is run by the Nicaraguan National Guard, is functioning. The buses from this school are picking up the students with a military escort, but today the buses did not go to pick up the students.

Meanwhile, the government, through the Economy Ministry, told gas station owners that they should be open to the public. Otherwise, the government would take the measures it deemed necessary. Following this warning more gas stations opened this morning, but many remained closed. On the other hand a heavy rainfall this morning helped to paralyze the capital even more. However, after the rain stopped, more buses began to operate. The bus owners received a strong warning from the government, which asked them to put the buses into operation. Meanwhile, stores and private banks remained closed. The people are only drawing out money from the branches of the state bank.

GOVERNMENT DENIES INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS SUSPENSION REPORT

PA121410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Communique by the Nicaraguan Civil Aeronautics Division, no date given]

[Text] The Civil Aeronautics Division informs the Nicaraguan people that the news carried by some international news agencies to the effect that domestic and international flights have been suspended in our country is absolutely false. This rumor was spread by the communist sources that are currently plotting against the constitutional government of President Anastasio Somoza Debayle and should be considered as a form of terrorism designed to hurt the interests of the Nicaraguan people. Pan American, Taca, Sasha, Copa, Lanica and SAM airlines which have international flights to Nicaragua at no time have suspended their services, as their representatives here can corroborate and also the thousands of passengers using their services.

FSLN DEFINES BASES OF RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

PA121314 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has the historic duty to save Nicaragua from the extermination and destruction to which it is being subjected by the stubborn dictator. Therefore, we reveal, herewith, the democratic goals and the urgent programmatic tasks. The FSLN's programmatic bases for the democratization and reconstruction of Nicaragua are:

1. Provisional Government of National Unity--The FSLN will promote, upon the departure of the Somoza dictatorship, a provisional government of national unity in which all political forces [words indistinct] against the dictatorship will have real and effective participation.

2. National Reconstruction Program--The principal task of the provisional government of national unity will be the promotion of a national reconstruction program that will extricate Nicaragua from the economic, social, political, and moral disaster which the dictatorship has brought upon our fatherland. This program will establish the firm bases to bring our country out of economic backwardness and stagnation and will permit the complete and effective exercise of a system of ample democratic freedom.

3. National Army--A new army must be established that is truly democratic and national, the fundamental principles of which will be the defense of the democratic process and the country's sovereignty. In this new army, there will be no room for the corrupt soldiers guilty of crimes against the people. The new army will accept all those soldiers who actively reject the crimes and outrages of Somozism. The new national army will have direct participation in the national reconstruction tasks.

4. Foreign Policy of Nonalinement--Our country will maintain an independent foreign policy of nonalinement with all nations which respect self-determination and just and mutually beneficial economic relations, promote economic, political, cultural, and friendship bonds with countries of Central America and the Caribbean and strengthen the democratic currents which affirm national sovereignty.

5. National Reconstruction Patrimony--Creation of the patrimony of national reconstruction (?will be) based on the expropriation of all the properties usurped by the Somoza family, which will be used according to the reconstruction plan to solve the backwardness, misery and unemployment of the majorities. The patrimony of national reconstruction will also cover the urgent necessities of all the families affected by the war, the victims, refugees, and exiles without any discrimination.

Death to Somozism. Long Live the Popular Sandinist Insurrection. Long Live the Government of National Reconstruction. Free Fatherland or Death. FSLN Joint Leadership.

SANDINIST FRONT 'COMANDANTE' ARRIVES IN JAMAICA

FL121646 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The comandante of the Sandinista Liberation Front Javier Chamorro arrived in the island last night from Nicaragua for a (?2)-day visit. Comandante Chamorro is expected to meet Prime Minister Manley for discussions at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, 13 June, and is also expected to give a press conference at 4 PM at the headquarters of the PNP [People's National Party].

FSLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL ACTIVITY

PA130601 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] communique for all diplomatic missions accredited in Nicaragua concerning the evacuation of foreign personnel:

The FSLN informs all diplomatic representations accredited in Nicaragua that for the movement of their diplomatic personnel and to obtain food and medicines or for any other type of activity, they must follow the following instructions:

1. Travel in a single vehicle, not in a caravan, displaying the flag of their country and a white flag.

2. The vehicle must travel at a speed no greater than 40 kph in the city and must have the lights turned on.

3. If they require food or medicines, they can request it with complete confidence from any Sandinist fighter they meet. They may also ask for help through the International Red Cross.

4. We ask you to remain far from military zones or Somozist residences. If anyone lives close to a Somozist goon, evacuate the house and put up a clear signal denoting the diplomatic nature of the building.

The foregoing measures are meant to help the diplomatic personnel and their relatives in any emergency situation and to prevent physical or personal harm. The purpose is also to prevent any pretext of foreign intervention, using the excuse of danger to foreign nationals. The only foreigners who are in danger in Nicaragua are the mercenary soldiers, who will be summarily executed. Free Fatherland or Death!

Somewhere in Nicaragua, 12 June 1979

PILOT FLIES TO COSTA RICA, ASKS FOR ASYLUM

PA121925 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Gina Valdes telephone report from Security Ministry--apparently live]

[Text] We are here at the office of Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, who will explain to us in detail the situation at this moment. Approximately 15 minutes ago a Nicaraguan Air Force plane asked for permission to land and also for help.

Minister Echeverria will explain to us the procedure that is followed when a foreign air force plane asks for permission to land in our territory.

[Echeverria] Some 15 or 20 minutes ago an armed Nicaraguan Air Force plane of the Cessna Skymaster type, better known as Chuquisopla, landed at Juan Santamaria Airport after requesting permission to land.

The pilot asked for political asylum. He is now with national security agents, who will question him. Once the questioning ends and if he wishes he can make statements to the press. If he also wishes he can request political asylum, which will be handled accordingly through the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Return of Plane Sought

PA122152 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2036 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Communique No 57 issued 12 June 1979 by the Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard; read by unidentified speaker--recorded]

[Text] The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard informs the people that National Guard pilot Capt Armando Lara Cruz, who formerly worked for the [word indistinct] Society Io Nicosa and formerly served as a pilot for Ricardo Coronel (?Caus) before being drafted into active service with the Nicaraguan Air Force, escaped at 1100 today toward Costa Rica, stealing aircraft 02337, push-pull 320 [Cessna Skymaster]. Efforts are being made through diplomatic channels for the return of the aircraft now on Costa Rican territory.

[Signed] Aquiles Aranda Escobar, colonel, Legal Corps, National Guard, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard

Second Guards Plane Deserts

PA130046 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] A group of Nicaraguan national guardsmen and officers deserted and took a plane in which they are flying to Costa Rica. This was announced in the Costa Rican capital by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. This is the second airplane of the Somozist dictatorship to desert in less than 24 hours from the troops of the Nicaraguan regime. The first was an Israeli-made military plane piloted by Capt Armando Lara, who also went to Costa Rica after bombing Somozist positions at Las Mercedes Airport of the capital, Managua. Shortly after arriving in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital, Lara said that he had deserted the Anastasio Somoza guard because he did not want to continue bombing defenseless civilian towns.

RADIO SANDINO CLAIMS GUATEMALAN PLANES SENT TO AID SOMOZA

PA120524 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0257 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Radio Sandino wants to particularly reach the Guatemalan people and the other peoples who maintain a militant solidarity with the cause of the Sandinist people of Nicaragua to inform them of the intervention of the Romeo Lucas government in support of his colleague, the tyrant Anastasio Somoza. On Sunday afternoon one push-and-pull and three P-51 planes without insignias left the La Aurora international airport in Guatemala City. This means that the Guatemalan gorilla Romeo Lucas is participating directly in the practice of genocide against the Nicaraguan people. For example, in Managua Saturday night more than 200 civilians were killed, and last September about 1,500 were killed in different cities of the country. By sending these three [as heard] planes to Somoza on Sunday the gorilla president of Guatemala is corroborating the confession of Col Oscar Ruben Castaneda Castaneda, a CIA agent, member of the Mano Blanco group of Guatemala and trusted aide of the Guatemalan national defense minister. Colonel Castaneda told the members of the general staff of the Rigoberta Lopez Perez Western Front, where he is being held as a prisoner of war, that the Romeo Lucas government sent him to Managua as a military attache to coordinate the activities of the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] armies against the people of Nicaragua. Guatemalan people, brother peoples of Latin America and the world: The Sandinist people of Nicaragua are fighting for their liberation not only against Somoza, but also against U.S. imperialism, which is using the CONDECA and Andean agreements in an attempt to stop us. For our patriotic struggle we request permanent and active solidarity of our Latin American brothers, who have also been hit by the claws of imperialism.

HIJACKER OF U.S. AIRLINER IDENTIFIED AS FORMER DESERTER

FL131020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A North American plane belonging to Delta airlines was hijacked in the air and forced to change its flight by an individual who threatened the crew and forced it to fly the plane to Havana. The plane, a Lockheed L-1011, was on a flight from New York to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and landed at Jose Marti International Airport Monday night, 11 June.

The hijacker, who was arrested by Cuban authorities and is subject to pertinent legal action, is named Eduardo Guerra Jimenez. He deserted from the Cuban Air Force in October 1969 when, flying a Mig-17, he fled to the United States and was granted asylum there. The hijacked plane's 193 passengers and crew of 11 immediately returned to North American territory.

COMMENTARY WARNS U.S., OAS ABOUT INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PA130229 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] According to an AFP report on Monday, the United States is studying the possibility of a military intervention in Nicaragua under the umbrella of the OAS. The report added that rumors to this effect have been heard during the past few days in the corridors of the OAS headquarters in Washington, where there is evident concern over the intensification of the popular struggle against Nicaraguan tyrant Anastasio Somoza.

The AFP dispatch also stressed the statement which Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser to President James Carter, made on Sunday regarding the Nicaraguan situation. Brzezinski said: We would like the OAS and Nicaragua's neighboring countries to play an active role in the search for a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan conflict. The U.S. presidential adviser added: The United States is using all its diplomatic resources to achieve this. Naturally, the comments on Nicaragua in the OAS corridors and the statement by the U.S. presidential adviser are very suggestive.

The peoples of our America and all the world remember well the maneuvers carried out by the OAS in alliance with the U.S. imperialists to make feasible the U.S. intervention in Guatemala in 1954 and in the Dominican Republic in 1965. A statement made by OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila in Sao Paolo greatly contributes to strengthening the suspicion that this regional organization, also known as the Yankee ministry of colonies, is planning a maneuver to frustrate the victory of the popular forces in Nicaragua, a victory that is increasingly nearer. After stating that the OAS has tried to cooperate to find solutions to the armed conflict in Nicaragua, Alejandro Orfila stressed that the situation in that Central American country is an important Latin American problem which is very closely followed by the OAS. A newsman asked him if the situation in Nicaragua could lead to a war among Central American countries, Orfila replied: The inter-American system has all the instruments necessary to immediately act in the case of armed conflicts between countries of the region.

It is very significant that the OAS, Alejandro Orfila and the Washington government are very concerned about the situation in Nicaragua now that the popular forces, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, are carrying out a victorious struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. During more than 40 years, the Somoza dynasty committed all types of offenses against the Nicaraguan people without the United States, the OAS or any of its leaders having expressed any concern about the situation of Sandino's people. They are concerned now when the popular forces are giving evident signs that they can defeat that servile tyranny.

Before carrying out any interventionist plan in Nicaragua, the United States and its rulers and the OAS and its secretaries should be aware that we are not in 1954 or 1965 and that any military intervention by the imperialists, whether openly or hidden, would be energetically rejected by all the world's peoples. The Nicaraguan people, who have been the victim of the crimes of the Somozist tyranny for more than 40 years, have the legitimate right to liberate themselves from the oppression of that regime and from foreign interference. The best sons of the Nicaraguan people have been heroically struggling for many years to achieve that right.

Call for Solidarity at ILO

FL121921 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] At the 65th conference of the International Labor Organization [ILO] meeting in Geneva, Cuba has called for solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against the Anastasio Somoza regime. The Cuban labor leader to the conference, Jesus Escandel, who is secretary of international relations of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has said that the Nicaraguan people need to receive international solidarity. Escandel recounted the crimes being committed by the Somoza National Guard troops against the civilian population and pointed out the struggle being waged by the Sandinista National Liberation Front against the dictatorship. This international conference is meeting in Geneva, Switzerland and is being attended by some 2,000 delegates representing governments, trade unions and employers from the 130 member states.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES ALGERIAN CULTURE MINISTER

FL122317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today held talks with Abdelhamid Mehri, minister of information and culture of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who is visiting our country accompanied by a delegation. Participating in the friendly talks were Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the state committee for economic cooperation, Vice Minister of Culture Rolando Rodriguez and Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis. During the meeting the two sides discussed various aspects of the relations between the two countries, cooperation and trade in diverse spheres as well as problems related to the sixth nonalined countries summit conference which will be held in Havana next September. Cuba and Algeria are jointly working for the success of the conference.

Hart Receives Minister

FL121758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1734 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, this morning received at his ministry's offices Abdelhamid Mehri, minister of information and culture of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The Algerian leader arrived in Havana last Sunday and will remain in our country until next Friday. Present at the talks for the Cuban side were PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero, Vice Ministers of Culture Rafael Almeida and Roland Rodriguez and National Patrimony Director Marta Arjona. Present for the Algerian side were Radio and Television Director General Abderrahmane Laghouafi, Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis and other officials of the delegation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PUBLISHES STATE ENTERPRISES REGULATION

FL121502 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Council of Ministers has published in the official gazette Decree 42 which regulates the functions, responsibilities, obligations and rights of state enterprises. The decree is the result of provisions contained in Decree-Law 24 whose first article declares the civil and commerce codes inapplicable to the national economic management system and, therefore, to socialist state enterprises. Other laws that complement these codes and still in force also are inapplicable. Such laws are from the past century which are not current and do not respond to our socialist reality.

Article 12 of the decree authorizes the Council of Ministers to prescribe the general regulation on state enterprises. The regulation will be the only standard by which the enterprises will operate. According to the general provisions of the state enterprises general regulation contained in Decree-Law 42, a state enterprise develops its activities according to a plan and based on an economic estimate. As a general rule, all enterprises should cover their expenditures with their income. Moreover, they should guarantee a profit margin. They also have economic and operational autonomy and function under the direct administrative guidance and superivision of an organ of the state central organization or a local organ of the people's government.

Enterprises that are part of a union continue to be the basic unit of economic estimates, although some of their powers may belong to the union. It is stipulated that these organs [as heard] must respect the constitution, laws and other existing provisions, and the rights they are granted must be exercised for the benefit of the national economy and workers.

A state enterprise is an economic entity with its own legal identity. It is the primary link of the economy and, as such, the foundation of the complex system of relations of the national economy. In keeping with the characteristics of economic activity, the enterprise can consist of one or several production or services centers called establishments. It can have an intermediate-level management staff at one or several of its establishments. This intermediate-level management also can be applied to a group of establishments when so required by the complexity of the technical, production or services work they perform or by the characteristic of territorial location. The procedures of this intermediate-level management have been established by the Central Planning Board.

ALMEIDA RECEIVES NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR

FL121021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State, has received in solemn audience his excellency Rafael Vasquez who presented the credentials that accredit him ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina. Following the ceremony, the ambassador and his entourage went to Revolution Square and laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti monument.

COUNCIL OF STATE DESIGNATES ENVOY TO ITALY

FL121421 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Council of State has designated comrade Roberto Mulet del Valle ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the government of the Italian Republic. Comrade Mulet del Valle held the position of director of the Foreign Relations Ministry Western Europe Directorate.

BOLIVIA

MINISTER URGES CHILE TO SOLVE TERRITORIAL PROBLEM

PY121558 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Answering the Chilean foreign minister, Bolivian Foreign Minister Jorge Escolari Cusicanqui has stated that Chile has a territorial problem pending with Bolivia and, therefore, has the obligation to solve it. Foreign Minister Escolari said that Chile made eight public commitments that it would solve the Bolivian sea problem since Bolivia lost its maritime coast as a result of a war which Chile unleashed with expansionist goals. Foreign Minister Escolari listed those commitments which Chile signed to give Bolivia a sovereign sea outlet: The 1895 treaty; the 1920 agreement; the answer given by Chilean Foreign Minister (Luis Izquierdo) in 1943; the (1946) agreement; the notes signed by both countries on 1 and 20 June 1950; the answers submitted by the Chilean president and foreign minister in 1953; [words indistinct] and the Charana Agreement in 1975.

The Bolivian foreign minister stated: Should not all these Chilean commitments reveal to Foreign Minister Cubillos that Chile not only has a serious territorial problem pending with Bolivia but that Chile has made the commitment to solve it. The Bolivian foreign minister added that the Chilean foreign minister believes that the Bolivian desire to gain a sea outlet is not a Bolivian right. Escolari added: We should ask ourselves which is more just--the inalienable right which Bolivia has to an outlet to the sea or the Chilean right to conquer this territory.

BRIEFS

TIN PRODUCTION COST--The Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) has reported that the average cost of tin production during the first quarter of this year was $6.20 per fine pound of tin. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jun 79 p 7 PY]

TANSPORT CONGRESS--Cochabamba, 1 Jun--The ninth meeting of transport ministers of the southern cone has ended with recommendations to improve communications between Paraguay and Bolivia due to their landlocked situation. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Jun 79 p 1 PY]

COLOMBIA

CONSERVATIVES LAUNCH BETANCOURT FOR PRESIDENT

PA120317 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Jose Ramirez Castano, the conservative representative for Tolima Department, has launched the presidential candidacy of Belisario Betancourt. At a political ceremony in Ibague, Ramirez said that the only conservative who can lead the party is former presidential candidate Belisario Betancourt. Senator Guillermo Angulo Gomez said that he did not discard the possibility but that it would be better to wait for the results of the national convention which will be held after the mid-term elections.

UNION LEADER ARRESTED FOR LINKS WITH SUBVERSIVES

PA130314 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--During a raid on his house, union leader Julio Cesar (Mayel) was arrested. He will be questioned about his alleged links with guerrilla groups. (?Two) students of the free university were also arrested during the past few hours and, just like (Mayel), were taken to the cavalry school of the military institutes brigade. The permanent committee for the defense of human rights has charged that (Mayel) is seriously ill. In a communique, it demanded his release since he is not guilty of the charges of insurrection.

GUERRILLA GROUP RAIDS VILLAGES IN CAUCA

PA122231 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] A new guerrilla group that has appeared in the country raided two villages in Cauca Department today, it was learned in Bogota. The group, made up of about 50 men led by Edgar Camara, a lawyer, killed 2 persons and kidnaped 7 others in the villages of Tierra Adentro and Los Juncos in Cauca Department.

ECUADOR

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ADOPTS BYLAWS, PROGRAM

PA121756 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The first national convention of the Radical Democratic Party [PRD] for a new republic has ended successfully. The delegates, who met in Cuenca, approved the PRD's bylaws, platform and doctrine. PRD National Director Adolfo Callejas told Radio Quito that the liberal philosophy will be used in forming the party's structure. He said that the declaration of principles will be revamped bearing in mind generational exigencies. Victor Manuel Penaherrera, another PRD leader, said that his party seeks and promotes complete freedom, that is, freedom that translates into justice as well as economic and political liberation for all Ecuadoreans. He categorically stated that the new party will liberate itself from the so-called (?donors). He said: The party does not want shareholders. Whoever wishes to become a member of or to be elected within our organization will have to work hard in tackling the nation's problems.

GUYANA

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH OPENS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

FL111345 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 6 Jun 79 p 3 FL

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Tuesday (CANA)--Guyana's Constituent Assembly, set up after a controversial referendum in July last year to draft a new constitution, was inaugurated yesterday afternoon with a call by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham for all Guyanese to get down to the task of framing the new constitution. Chairman of the assembly, Mr Sase Narain, noted that the government last year decided that the existing constitution was not suitable for perfecting the necessary reconstruction of the society along socialist principles and felt a new constitution should be framed to ensure social and economic justice.

Prime Minister Burnham told the gathering that "now is the time for us to seize the opportunity of writing and producing a document that makes sense and has meaning in our circumstances and environment." He said the constitution of 1966 had outlived its usefulness as it was in the first place, framed against a background of a political philosophy and ideology of the British. Mr Burnham also declared that no one in their right mind could suggest that his People's National Congress (PNC) had any intention of eroding freedom of worship, freedom of assembly, regular and periodic elections and the list of fundamental rights which are to be found in the present constitution. But he said it was necessary to formulate and articulate human and fundamental rights which are much more germane and which have more meaning to the people like the right to work, the right to education and the right to be taken care of, even if one was disabled or old.

These rights, the prime minister said are, in the minds of those who influence the policy of the PNC, more important than the formal legal catalogue which those who have studied in the British legal system have learnt. He stated that the government expects the Constituent Assembly to be a real people's forum as it will not only sit in Georgetown, but other parts of the country. He warned that it should not be felt that the constitution would be for all time but that certain principles would be set which the government hoped would be for all time, like the provision of pensions and education.

BRIEFS

JAMAICAN AMBASSADOR--New Jamaican Ambassador to Guyana Gordon Wells presented his credentials to President Arthur Chung today. [Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jun 79 PA]

MEXICO

SHAH TO STAY IN CUERNAVACA; SECURITY PROVIDED

PA120336 Paris AFP in English 0239 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, June 11 (AFP)--The shah of Iran has decided to stay in the millionaire residential town of Cuernavaca, 80 km (50 miles) south of here for the next six months, it was announced today. Provincial Security Chief Colonel (?Enrique) Carmona Morales said the deposed shah and members of his family would occupy a luxury villa in the town for the duration of his current visa. The announcement upset [words indistinct] that the shah intended to settle permanently in his own luxury property in Acapulco on Mexico's Pacific coast. The shah, who arrived in Mexico City from the Bahamas on Sunday, was today reportedly staying in or near Cuernavaca. Colonel Carmona Morales said the shah and his entourage had already chosen [words indistinct] city of 134,000 people, known to Mexicans as a place of eternal spring. Contrary to previous announcements, he said Mexican security forces would guard the shah at the 12,100 square (?metre) (yards) estate which [words indistinct] terraces and a swimming pool.